

Les monstres à travers les siècles

When reading French there are several strategies that you should use to uncover meaning. One of them is using words that are similar in French and English (cognates). Another is using your dictionary/glossary at the back of your book and a third technique is using surrounding clues (such as picture or familiar words) to figure out the meaning of an unknown word. Work through the following exercises to uncover the meaning of the text on page 60-61.

A) Look up the following words before reading the story.

construire _____

roman _____

changements _____

château _____

tourner un film _____

~~capitve~~ **captivé** _____

censeurs _____

depuis _____

personnage _____

animer _____

Using the story on page# 60-61 in your textbook fill in the blanks to translate the story.

Monsters throughout the centuries

Monster stories have been popular for a long time. Mary Shelley wrote the famous novel Frankenstein in 1817 at the age of 19. She _____ all of the changes _____ by the industrial revolution. She decided to _____ the public of the _____ to impose limits on science and technology. The _____ character in her novel created a _____ in his _____. He used _____ contained in the air to _____ him. In the end the monster _____ and _____ his inventor.

It's now 1931. The Hollywood studios are looking to _____ the _____ and above all the _____. At Universal studio, they chose the _____ of Mary Shelley for a new _____. They _____ a castle and a _____ so fantastic that you can see it in many _____ movies. For the role of the monster, the _____ chose an _____ actor who has a _____ aura but is very _____ and _____: his name is Boris Karloff. During the last _____ years, people associate Boris Karloff with this role. At the _____ minute, before they started to make the film, the head _____ had an excellent idea: he decided to _____ little _____ on each side of the monster's _____. That's how the electricity contained in the air continues to animate him. Poor Karloff had to _____ hours _____ day in the make-up room. The film was a huge success in the _____, Canada and in Europe, but in _____ they considered it too _____ and had it _____.

Godzilla was _____ in Japan in 1954, _____ years after the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The _____ Tomoyuki Tanaka created a monster who _____ the _____ world. In this _____, the nuclear bombs and the explosions in the Pacific Ocean _____ a lot of destruction. Because of this, Godzilla, a _____ lizard, came out of the _____. He destroyed everything, but _____ they succeed in _____ him. (_____ not for very long! Because of the _____ of

the _____ movie, a second Godzilla came out after a
_____ and _____ ^{31 movies in all.)}
↳ maintenant "o"

You often see Godzilla, his _____ and his _____
in movies around the _____. These movies are almost
_____ based on a hostile reaction to nuclear experiences: The
Japanese, for example are very _____ of another atomic bomb!

The message of movies _____ Frankenstein at Godzilla is very
_____: respect _____, do not play with it,
_____ there are _____ monsters who are sleeping
and do not want to be _____!

In 1993, the American _____ Steven Spielberg, with _____
of his technical _____ of Hollywood, _____ a movie
based on the _____ Jurassic Park. In this _____,
a rich _____ and his employees make _____
_____ to _____ money. Their work is to
make dinosaurs. These _____ reptiles are not
_____ monsters. Certain ones are _____ and
_____, but it's their nature.

These _____ and _____ are monsters
of the 90's: the nuclear bomb is now in the _____, but
_____, DNA and _____ pose big problems to
_____ of the _____: are there limits, and
what will happen if they are _____?